Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1 - 17. (cancelled)

18. (new) A method of producing an air inlet in a multi-walled container of the type consisting of an outer rigid casing inside which is placed a flexible pocket intended to contain a product and in association with a withdrawal member without air inlet, such a container being obtained in a mold by blow-molding coextrusion of a parison formed of a main outer layer made of relatively rigid plastic intended to form the outer rigid casing and a secondary inner layer made of relatively flexible plastic intended to form the flexible pocket, said layers having no adhesion between them so as to delaminate without difficulty, after the creation of a sprue in a portion of the parison during the blow-molding coextrusion operation, then removal of the sprue thus formed and finally the creation of an air inlet between the flexible layer and the rigid layer of the parison, said method further comprising the air inlet being obtained by making in the mold in at least one pinch zone of the parison a reservation intended to obtain a protrusion of said parison, the height of the protrusion being such as to allow at its end a first shearing operation at the sprue formed during the blow-molding coextrusion operation and having the effect of fusing together by crushing in this zone, on the one hand, two walls consisting of the inner layer of the parison and, on the other hand, the two walls consisting of the outer layer of the parison, and a second operation of cutting off the protrusion by means of a cutting tool, after opening of the mold and reworking

of the container by rework templates.

19. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, further comprising:

lowering the parison into the mold,

closing the mold comprising the reservation intended for the production of the protrusion of the parison,

said first shearing operation at the sprue formed during the blow-molding coextrusion operation and having the effect of fusing together by crushing, on the one hand, the two walls consisting of the inner layer of the parison and, on the other hand, the two walls consisting of the outer layer of the same parison,

lowering a blowing iron and cutting off a tip of the container,

blow-molding the parison and cooling the parison,

raising the blowing iron,

opening the mold,

reworking the container by said rework templates, and

said second operation of cutting off the protrusion by means of a cutting tool.

20. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, wherein the first

shearing operation at the sprue is carried out by knives integrated into the mold.

21. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, wherein the second operation of cutting off the protrusion is carried out by an automated or automatable cutting tool consisting of a pincer.

22. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, comprising making the protrusion in a bottom portion of the container.

23. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, comprising making the protrusion at a top portion of the container in a zone of a tip.

24. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, further comprising, in order to improve the delamination, in a zone of the protrusion being crushed when the sprue is created, adding agents to at least one constituent material of the container in order to make it easier to separate the two layers formed by an inner flexible wall and an outer rigid wall or in order to prevent the walls from fusing together when they are crushed.

25. (new) The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein said agent adding step comprises adding agents to improve the non-fusion at the protrusion which are dispersant and slippery lubricating agents selected from the group consisting of erucamide, silicone and stearate compounds.

26. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, comprising making the outer layer forming the rigid casing and the inner layer forming the flexible pocket respectively of polypropylene and polyethylene that do not stick together.

27. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, comprising forming the parison so that the outer layer of the parison represents 70% - 90% of a total thickness of the parison and the inner layer 10% - 30% of the total thickness, so as to make the first layer rigid and the second layer collapsible relative to the first layer.

28. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, further comprising providing a mold consisting of two half-shells comprising, in a parting line, longitudinal extensions made over a predetermined height, so as to allow the flexible inner layer to be pinched in the rigid outer layer, preventing the first layer from delaminating from the second layer in this zone and thus forcing, during use of the container, a delamination of the flexible pocket from the rigid casing in a direction perpendicular to said parting line.

29. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, further comprising providing the withdrawal member which consists of a pump without air inlet comprising a plunger tube extending the withdrawal member inside the pocket and of a length such that the withdrawal of product is not hampered by collapsing of said pocket, thus allowing a maximum delivery of the contained product.

30. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, further comprising providing a bottom of the mold with a shape optimized so as to assist with the delamination between the rigid layer and the flexible layer when the air inlet is created.

31. (new) The method as claimed in claim 30, wherein the bottom

providing step comprises dishing outwardly the bottom of the mold and forming at least two diametrically opposed appendages intended to form support studs of the container in order to provide stability for the container, despite its dished bottom.

32. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, comprising providing a parison wherein each layer of the parison, rigid and/or flexible, consists of several strata forming subassemblies with each of the subassemblies being able to be delaminated from the other.

33. (new) The method as claimed in claim 18, comprising making a constituent material of the outer rigid casing porous by means of fillers or additives added to the material, in order to improve continued delamination of the walls of the container by allowing outside air to penetrate more easily between said two constituent layers.

34. (new) A container with a variable inner volume obtained by using the method of claim 18.